DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865. NUMBER 43.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

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TRI-WEEKLY,	" 6 "	30
"	" 3 "	15
WEEKLY EDITION,	" 6 "	20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.

War to the Knife.

MR EDITOR:—I was originally opposed to secession; and I have always been opposed to the line of policy pursued by Mr. Davis.—I have, under my distrust of his capacity, for several months past, found myself gradually arriving at the conclusion, that, all was lost; great events, however, have been recently ushered into this breathing world. Under the light they shed upon our destiny, despairs' darkest shadows have vanished; and the genial smile of hope once more bids us to be of good cheer. To these momentous events I propose to make a few passing allusions, and upon their probable influence upon our future fortunes, to offer some desultory reflections. I am no fatalist, nor do I pray as much as I ought, nevertheless I have always been profoundly impressed with the conviction that God is good, and never will desert a cause that is just. This conviction has been greatly strengthened of late, while contemplating striking co-incidents in the birth of dissimilar events, the irresistible proclivity of all of which is bound to be to work out for us a speedy deliverance.

Prominent among these events, are the visit of Blair; the reconciliation of our President and Vice President; the promotion of General Lee; *the ultimatum* laid down by Lincoln in his answer to our Commissioners; the complication of the United States in European difficulties; the passage by our Congress of the cotton and tobacco bill, which must revive our sinking credit; and the passage, by that body, also, of the negro-military bill which must more than sufficiently recruit our army.

Blair's visit was both fortuitous and fortunate. He it was who caused our Commissioners to visit Fortress Monroe; and that visit it was, that got Mr. Lincoln's reply to a peace proposition; and that reply it was that blotted out, as it were, by the touch of a magician's wand, everything resembling, in ever so remote a degree, a peace party in this Confederacy; that has silenced eternally and forever the lowest whisper the basest croaker in all the land might long to breathe; that has fired the coldest heart that beats under our flag, with a heaven-born love of liberty, with an inflexible resolution to be free, and with a new found and implacable hatred for the yankee government and the yankee race, we are at last, heaven be praised, united.—There was but one man on this broad earth that could have produced this sublime result. There was but one word he could have uttered that could have produced it. Mr. Blair found for us that man; and that man found that word. Lincoln was that man, and "abolition" was that word. If we are to have two parties ever again in this Confederacy during this war, Lincoln has deliberately resolved that he would be in at the christening, and have a finger in the pie, and, verily, it seems that he has named one of the babies before it was born. I allude to that bastard brat, whose god-father he is bound to be, and the only proper name of which must be "Abolition." That miserable craven that attempts to hold his hand up on Confederate soil now and prate about peace, or groan over the Union, is, in his heart of hearts, bound to be not simply a Federalist, a Yankee, a Black Republican, but, worse than all these, an out and out dyed in the wool abolitionist.

Mr. Lincoln has defined for him his position. He says to all Confederate peace croakers, "know ye, little people; I hear your supplications and I feel merciful towards you; but it is not toward you, alone, that Abraham, your father, feels merciful. I will allow you to come back to my bosom, but you must enter therein with your bond-men and women, who must henceforth and forever be as free as you are."

Avarice is a passion that dethrones reason and brutalises human nature. It recognises nothing right in justice, or sacred in honor. For a pair of golden bracelets, a Roman maiden betrayed her country; and for thirty pieces of silver, an annointed apostle betrayed his Lord and Saviour. Trace treason to its paternity, and you will invariably find it to be the bastard spawn of avarice Strange as it may seem, nevertheless, Providence has wrought a moral miracle in transforming this vice into a virtue, as marvelous as was the miracle wrought by our Saviour at the marriage feast when

"The conscious water saw its God and blushed,"

But yesterday it was a vice, that threatened to bury in the ruins of this Republic, the last hope of civil liberty, and lo! to day, it is a virtue that promises to deliver from every form of peril a young nation, assailed by formidable odds, and struggling for existence. Yesterday, tens of thousands of Confederate citizens believed that Lincoln would have received these States back into the Union, with a guarantee of protection for for our peculiar institutions, and had the Confederate Congress have attempted to put slaves in the army then, it would have been all over with the Republic in a twinkling. But to day, the fact is universally well known throughout the Confederate States that his *ultimatum*, even if we submit, is emancipation, in its broadest sense; and now the same men who would yesterday have started a counter-revolution to accelerate our doom, are to-day fanning with busy hands the fires of an auxiliary revolution, whereby the last lousy skulker, and the last hearty negro shall be hurried to the front.

Verily, would it seem that out of the nettle of our danger the hand of heaven has plucked for us the flower of our safety, and that avarice, that would have insanely clung to the negro yesterday, explodes in a glow of patriotism that freely surrenders him to the country to day. Why is this? Ah! you may rest eternally assured, that the reason that accounts for it, is one against which an angel's eloquence could avail nothing. It is, in a nut shell:—If the aforesaid patriot gives up a portion of his negroes he can keep the rest; *if he does not he looses all* This is an exhaustible argument, a stunning peace of logic. Go, thou God-like hero of an hundred bloody battles; thou illustrious old veteran chief, thou darling idol of all our souls, go to thy stormy pillow and seek a little repose.—Allow no more apprehensions about the appreciation of the crisis by the people to rob you of your slumbers, you'll get your recruits. The miracle-working hand of heaven has come to your relief, and avarice and patriotism have been joined in holy wedlock. The priest was Abraham Lincoln and the witnesses were Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. It is true, avarice is an old harlot, but patriotism is a noble youth, and those whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.

EDON.

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Chatham.

On Thursday, the 14th, being Court week, a very large meeting of the people of Chatham county was organized by the appointment of Robt. N. Green, as Chairman, and I. N. Clegg, as Secretary; whereupon, on motion, the following Committee on resolutions was appointed to wit: Messrs John H. Haughton, John W. Womble, L W. Gorrell, Thos. L Winslow and A. H. Merrit, who reported through their Chairman, J. H. Haughton Esq the following:

WHEREAS, in the recent meeting of our Commissioners, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the so called United States, it was then announced by him, the only condition of peace his Government would assent to, was the *unconditional* submission of the people of the Confederate States to the Constitution and laws of the so called United States; and whereas, said Constitution is not now that established by our fathers; whereas, among the laws we are called upon to submit to, are those that denounce as rebels and traitors all who have, in any manner, contributed to our struggle; and which abolish slavery, thereby depriving us of that species of property guaranteed to us by the Constitution, as it *was*, in violation of every principle of social life, proclaiming our slaves as our equals; which confiscate our lands and every other kind of property; therefore.

Resolved, That appealing to the Searcher of all Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions and relying upon His holy arm, who alone can give us victory, we will use every effort in our power, and employ every resource within our reach to resist the wrong and inhuman efforts of the enemy for subjugation, until our independence is acknowledged and our liberties established; and to this end we pledge to each other, to our noble and gallant army, and our fellow-citizens of the South, our lives, our fortune and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the gallant and glorious army of the Confederacy, which can never be repaid; that we are proud to claim them as countrymen, and will give them the earnest and zealous support which their bravery and patriotism deserves.

Resolved, That the Confederate, Conservative, Standard Progress, and Fayetteville Observer be requested to publish these proceedings.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Haughton, in explanation of their purport and effect, proceeded to address the meeting. As well and widely known as is that gentleman, for clear, lucid and logical power, we express but the opinion of all who heard him, when we say he was perhaps never more happy than on this occasion. He spoke eloquently in favor of their resolutions, and concluded by appealing to every patriot in the land to rally, and locking our shields together, resolve to die as becomes men, rather than yield to the base terms offered by Lincoln.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were also made by Mr. Manning, Hon. Hugh Waddell, Rev. Mr. Harwicke, and M. Q. Waddell.

The preamble and resolutions were then put and there was a loud, earnest, response of "aye," given in favor of them, by all in the house, with one lonely, solitary exception.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. M. GREEN, Chairman.

I. N. Clegg, Secretary.

From the State Journal.

Public Meeting in Sampson.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Sampson county held in the Court House in Clinton on Saturday the 11th inst., for the purpose of expressing the views and intentions of the people on the present condition of our country.

James M. Moseley was called to the chair on motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, and on further motion Jehemiah C. Faison was requested to act as Secretary.

Upon the organization of the meeting, the Chair called upon Col. A. A. McKoy to express and explain the object, which was done fluently and eloquently, and then a committee of five, viz: Dr. Thomas Bunting. William Kirby, A. A. McKoy, William A Faison and John A Oats were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for its action.

Pending the report of the committee, H. L. Holmes, Esq., was invited to address the meeting, and the whole audience must have been convinced by his lucid and elaborate arguments upon the justice and certainty of our cause; and could his speech have been heard throughout the State, there would hereafter be less croaking, *for the cause of Mr. Lincoln* and his *peace men*.

After the conclusion of Mr Holmes' speech, the committee made the following report through their chairman, Dr Thomas Bunting, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, we a portion of the people of the County of Sampson in public meeting assembled, do re-affirm the sentiments embodied in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1862–63.

Resolved, That the Confederate States of America have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of His Excellency, President Davis, and his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war set forth by His Excellency, Gov. Vance; and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the *Daily State Journal* for publication, with the request that all papers true to the South will copy.

For the Confederate.

Standing on the Country's Coat-Tail.

"The brave, poor soldier, never despise,
Nor treat him as a stranger;
Remember he's his countrys friend,
In the day and hour of danger."

OLD SONG.

At some future day, when gentle peace shall have returned, we will imagine two of the war-worn, weather-beaten old soldiers of Lee's army of Northern Virginia, sitting together, and talking over the hardships of the campaign of the winter of 1864-5 before Petersburg, when a slick-looking, well-dressed fellow struts by—

"There goes" says one of them, "a chap that got himself appointed a Justice of the Peace, to keep out of the army, while we two were standing ankle deep in mud, day and night, and living on a quarter of a pound of mouldy bread per day; at the same time he was making our wives pay a dollar a pound for flour, and twenty-five dollars a pound for leather. So he is rich and holds up his head too high to see us, while we are poor, and disabled from labor by our wounds. "Jack, what ought we to think of such a chap?" "I don't know, Tom, how do you feel towards such chaps?" says the other, "but I feel towards them very much like knocking them over with my crutch, whenever they happen in my way. But here comes another chap, who not only kept himself out of the army, by being elected to the Legislature, but voted against putting Justices into the army; and not only so, but voted to make new justices, and other new offices, enough to make a full regiment from North Carolina; and that too, when there was very little justice business adoing, and when there were old men enough in that office to do forty times as much business as ever came up in the counties. What do you think of such chaps as him Jack?"—

"Why, Tom, that was very much like one's standing on a fellow's coat-tail, when he was down in a hard fight, and hardly able to turn, and hallowing at the top of his voice, '*fair play—no man touch.*'"

"Ye's, Jack, that was very much like it. But they tell me that every thing they did in the General Assembly that winter, was standing on the coat tail of the country. The difference is, Jack, that they hardly had spunk enough to hollow for the country at all. The most of them, they say, were scared out of their breeches, and some of them came pretty near hollowing for Lincoln?"

"Well, Tom I want every such a fellow to keep out of my way. But, just let one of these fellows come out again as a candidate, I guess he'd hear from us soldiers. I think he'd be jerked off the stump, pretty suddenly, if he were to undertake to make a speech; and if he didn't get tougher usage, he might think himself lucky. "But, Tom, as to these justices, and such like, being kept out of the army. Where was Gov. Vance? Could'nt he have put them in? They say he was a brave soldier himself; and very much the friend of his country. Did'nt he have the power of putting such fellows in the army?

Tom—As to that, they tell me he did have the power; Congress left it to him to say what officers were needed to carry on the State Government; and he, being a modest man, and not being willing to appear too anxious to bear down on his fellow-citizens, left it to the Assembly. But they say he tried hard to get them not to claim the Justices of the proper age as necessary. But they would'nt hear to him. Justices, you know, are great fellows in county elections, and as most of them wanted to get back to Raleigh, they didn't dare to offend them. So our country could get any aid from that quarter, though she needed it sadly. But there is another thing about this General Assembly, which ought not to be forgotten: About the time our prospects were the darkest, our armies being very much reduced, and our brave fellows standing up to more than double their numbers, the President called on Congress to let him reinforce the army by the employment of negroes; Gen'l Lee had given it as his opinion that he could make good soldiers of them, (and we all now know he was right). But this General Assembly, what does it do, at this pitch of the game, but pass a resolution, telling the President and Gen'l Lee that they *could'nt get any negroes from North Carolina for any such purpose.*"

Jack—"Well, *that* was standing on the country's coat-tail. Why, that was equal to hallooing for Lincoln. I want you, Tom, to get a list of the fellows that voted for that resolution and keep it for future use. They will hear from the soldiers, whenever they come out for any public office.

Tom—"It certainly cannot be said of such men, that they were their country's friend in the day and hour of danger.

LASAGE.

For the Confederate.

Editor of the Confederate:—Sir: Allow me to request every reader of your paper, and indeed every person in the Confederacy, to read attentively the 20th chap. 1st Book of Kings and afterwards the 2nd chap. of the Prophet Joel. I think they will then to better prepared to observe the day set apart for fasting and prayer, properly.

Yours respectfully,

WARREN.

Gen'l Lee's Order Assuming the Command of the Armies of the Confederate States.

The following is a copy of Gen'l Lee's General Order, on assuming command of the land forces of the Confederate States:

HEADQ'RS CONFEDERATE ARMY, February 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

In obedience to General Order, No. 3, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, 6th February, 1865, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence.

"The Headquarters of the Army to which all special reports and communications will be addressed, will be, for the present, with the Army of Northern Virginia. The stated and regular returns and reports of each army and department will be forwarded, as heretofore, to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General.

R. E. LEE, General."

For the Confederate.

HAMILTON, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1865.

At a meeting of the "Montgomery (Ala.) True Blues Light Artillery," Capt. E. J. Lee, held this day, Seargent T. C. Wilkerson was called to the Chair, and Private N. M. Carter appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions reported by a committee of three were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A long series of aggressions on the part of the Northern States of the old Union forced a secession on the part of the States now comprising the "Confederate States of America," and said secession has resulted in a stable Government which has existed amid all the strifes of war for four years; and whereas said Confederate States declared their determination at the outset to be free and independent; and whereas, in the war resulting from said secession with the United States of America our foes have shown themselves destitute of the honor which should prompt all civilized nations in the conduct of a trial at arms, thus furnishing us with an additional reason for avoiding all political connection with such people, we do reiterate our determination to be independent, and spurn all attempts from whatsoever quarter they may come, to reconstruct the old Union, and do pledge ourselves through all vicissitudes of fortune and the hardships and privations of war, to remain steadfast, holding in view only this end—to wit—the independance of the Confederate States. And, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have observed with pleasure, the determination of other portions of the army to continue the struggle, in which we have now been engaged for four years, until our independence is achieved.

Resolved, That we endorse and applaud the action of our Confederates in arms, and pledge ourselves to maintain the struggle until the glorious result is accomplished.

Resolved, That although we are soldiers, we are citizens, and demand that in all questions of peace and war, we shall have a voice, and will give timely notice to the submissionists at home when this struggle is to be given up.

Resolved, That we are prepared to use all the means within our control to secure our independence.

T. C. WILKERSON, Chirman.

Correspondence.

GRAHAM, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1865.

MR EDITOR:—I send you the following correspondence for publication; it will explain itself, and it is to be hoped that ladies throughout the State will exert themselves to aid in supporting the families of our brave defenders.

GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

MR. JAMES T. HUNTER—

Commissioner for relief of Soldier's Families of Alamance County;

The ladies of this county request that you will receive the enclosed eleven hundred and fifty-one dollars, ($1,151) and apply it to the relief of the families of soldiers in this county.

The amount was received at the Tableaux held by them on the 4th inst.

MRS. R. Y. McADEN,
" T. RUFFIN, JR.,
" C. P. MEBANE,
" T. J. MITCHELL.

GRAHAM, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1865

Mrs. R. Y. McAden, Mrs. T. Ruffin, Jr., Mrs. C. P. Mebane, Mrs. T. J. Mitchell,

LADIES:—Your welcomed communication in behalf of the Ladies of Alamance county, enclosing eleven hundred and fifty-one dollars, has been received. Permit me in behalf of the soldiers families to tender you and, through you, to the Ladies of Alamance county, their heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of kindness; and to add the assurance that you have contributed in no small degree in shedding a ray of comfort around many a hearthstone, and in cheering up the hearts and strengthening the arms of our brave soldiery who are now manfully combatting for all that is dear to women.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES T. HUNTER.
Com'r for the Relief of Soldier's Families.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by MISS. M. W. FINCH.
feb 2-dtf

FOR SALE.

My land, lying near the N. C. R. R. one mile from Thomasville containing 212 acres, nearly half of which is cleared. There is a splendid dwelling and all necessary out houses, and a very large and select orchard. Also, my stock of farming utensils, and provisions on hand.

Apply to JNO. D. SPICER, Thomasville. N. C.
feb 18-d3t*

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-otf.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.* Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—*These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*; namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS, Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 15-d6t*

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't. Charlotte, N. C.
Feb 17 dtf

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, JR., & CO., Charlotte, N. C.
Feb 17-dtf

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major & A. A. Gen'l.

Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER. Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.

Official JNO. W. HINSDALE. A. A. Gen'l.

Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I Special attention is called to the 34th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without action, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endorsed thus:

1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2. Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW. Maj. & Asst. Adj. General
Feb. 18-d12t.

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE, Gen'l.
feb 18–d6t

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CARRIAGE, at public auction.

PRIDE JONES.
Feb 17-d3t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.
nov 18-tf

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
dec 19-dtf

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS, Prest. L. M. & M. Co.
dec. 28-d-tf.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER, Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 31-dtf

State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c, &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., EDITORS.

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*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d3t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Example.

It was incumbent on the representatives of the people to set a good example to the people. Legislation is as necessary as fighting. Our government, unhappily for a period of war, has diffused its strength through so many channels, that instead of one torrent, strong enough to carry a powerful machinery, they are obliged to use many and petty streams, and adapt the machinery to the power of propulsion that we are able to gather to a head.

But, there was much that legislation could have done; and such a field for statesmanship the world has never seen! A field fruitful to the harvest, but without the hand to wield the sickle. Here, in North Carolina, there was so much of usefulness which might have been accomplished: The organization of a State force; measures for the arrest of deserters; for the prevention of outrages, which shock the public sensibility from day to day—which outrages culminate in robbery and murder—until there is not a county where the blood of some good citizen has not been spilled; measures for the improvement of travel and transportation, by which the gross neglect and criminal abuses of railroad companies would be corrected; measures by which the loose, extravagant and unnecessary departments, which have grown up in the State, could have been dispensed with—at least investigated, and held to account; proper and adequate, and well digested revenue measures. All these things, and more, merited the attention of the Legislature; and ought to have furnished occupation for a laborious session.

It is true, there were several highly intelligent men in the Legislature, and very true and loyal men, but they were powerless—Their voice carried no weight; they were in a dead minority, where party held unmitigated sway. On the other hand, the Legislature fell into the hands of a set—a set of jaundiced, narrow-minded, political partizans—and the result was, that, days, weeks, and months were consumed, at enormous expense to the State, in windy, flatulent speeches—the allies of windy flatulent resolutions—denoting a political stomach of the most dyspeptic cast. *Habeas corpus* was debated and resolved upon, until the ghosts of the ancient fathers, who had a hand in the organization of the constitutional prescriptions about *habeas corpus*, yelled and shrieked from beyond the grave, at the ludicrous and nonsensical patches and plasters which had been put on their work.

Impressment:—Here was food for profound philosophy—one hundred and seventy-five pounds of it—solid weight. Impressment was demonstrated to be governmental robbery, the reason of the thing being illustrated in this wise:—as though a man were to hunt out a plan by which he might fill more offices and places of trust than the constitution allowed, and on these get salaries two or more, and evade the service. This would be fair and legal. Therefore, the seizure of a horse, or a mule, under a law of Congress—according to the conditions prescribed by the law—this is *robbery*. See Hodges' logic, or "*Hallam* on constitutional Law" page ——.

And so, under these leaders, the labors of three months, at fifty dollars a day and mileage, wound up with a bill to "promote the *deficiency*" of the Home Guard, the appointment of sixteen hundred Justices of the Peace—Yankees, deserters, boys under age, and refugees from counties occupied by the enemy; the appointment of Mr. Saml. F. Phillips to any quantity of auditing of blockade accounts; and, the promotion of Surgeon Gen. Warren to be Brigadier General.

In the agonies of this last labor, the Legislature expired. When people come to look back upon it—our children, or their children—it will be with intense curiosity. Nothing like it existed, among Jews or Gentiles, christians or barbarians.

If there be ought under the sun, which may be compared with it, by approximation, it is the Confederate Congress. That body met in November. It is now near March. It met at the close of a long and bloody campaign, just at the time for strengthening the exhausted military resources, and preparing for the campaign. It could not be blind to the dangers, and necessities of the country; for the cannon of the enemy was booming in their ears, and the flag of his army was flaunting before their eyes. Had Congress passed the measures asked for by the Government—or similar measures, or any proper measures—Sherman would never have seized Savannah. Fort Fisher would never have fallen. South Carolina would not now groan under the tread of the invaders. By prompt legislation, Congress could have re-organized the army, paid the soldiers, brought back the absentees, established the currency, and restored the public confidence. Instead thereof, *it* has talked, debated and debated, and talked, until, now the preparations of the enemy, for the campaign about to begin, are well nigh completed, while Gen. Lee has been left to employ to the best advantage the material he has on hand.

It would be well for legislators to read the consequence of their delay, in the light of accomplished facts. If we have lost part of the Confederacy, and sacrificed thereby the ample means it gave for supply, it is because Congress failed to bring out the strength which the State itself could have afforded, to arrest the catastrophe. Unless this thing be changed, and more prompt, more actual aid, be given by Congress to the Executive, the cause will be lost—lost in shame and sorrow; and the men who, by this non-action, have been kept unstrengthened and unreinforced, will be sacrificed. This is plain language; but it is true, and ought to be plainly spoken.

We devote considerable space in to-day's issue to the proceedings of meetings held by our soldiers in the field. Those we publish, and indeed, every meeting that has been held, breathe a lofty and patriotic devotion to the Confederate cause, and declare an unalterable determination to continue the struggle until our independence is achieved.

Let the people be true to themselves, and our armies will stand by and defend them to the last. The battle-scarred and war-worn legions that bear on their banners names as proud and full of deep, historic interest as ever gave immortality to a nation, will never sacrifice the future by forfeiting the glories of the past. They will never abandon a cause that has been watered by so much precious blood. They will never bear the sight of maimed and wounded comrades begging bitter bread through a conquered land, which their valor tried in vain to save. Never, no never, will they give up a cause, the abandonment of which places them before the world as men who admit that Jackson died a traitor, and that Lee deserves a halter.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, held in Charlotte, N. C. on the 16th inst., a committee appointed to present some plan for home defence, made the following report:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

The committee appointed to present a plan for an organization for home defence, submit the following report, viz: They find that in the organization of the armies of the Confederate States, to resist invasion by the Federal forces all the active and able bodied young men of the county, whose circumstances enabled them to do so, responded promptly to the first call to arms, and now constitute the body of the army of the Confederacy; that in order to strengthen and reinforce these armies, all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, have been called by the laws of Congress, and are now in service; that to provide a more immediate defence for our homes, all those able to bear arms, between 17 and 50 years, have been organized into what is known as the Home Guard, which is intended for the defence of the country within the limits of the State. They find that the only remaining material of which any organization may be formed to aid in the common struggle for liberty and independence for ourselves and posterity, and the protection of our immediate hearthstones, consist of those citizens who have passed the age of fifty years, but whose vigorous constitutions will enable them to bear arms, in short periods of service, within the limits of their county, or voluntarily in adjoining counties or elsewhere, and those citizens who have been exempt from service in the regular army on account of disability, but who are, nevertheless, able to perform the duty herein contemplated. Your committee believe that in that class of citizens an effective force can be formed for county defence, which can organize as mounted infantry or otherwise, in the second class of guard for home defence, which duty is confined to the limits of the county in which they reside. Your committee recommend that this organization be prepared for at once, by having the names of all who will thus volunteer, enrolled; and that to effect this, two active citizens be appointed in each neighborhood, who shall present the list for signature to every man in their neighborhood, and who shall keep a list of all who refuse to volunteer; and that both lists be reported at the time the volunteers meet for organization; that this volunteer force meet in Charlotte, on Monday, the 20th inst., and organize by the election of officers.

The report of the committee was received and adopted, and a committee of two from each captain's district was appointed to carry out and effect the organizations recommended.

The meeting also recommended that similar organizations be formed in all the counties of the State.

The people of Mecklenburg have gone to work in earnest, and we suggest to the people every where to follow their example.

Wake County Court is in session this week. We learn, that on yesterday J. F. Hutchins, Esq., the present incumbent, was re-elected County Trustee by a plurality vote over all his opponents. The Magistrates also elected W. W. Holden, W. H. Harrison, W. H. Hood, R. C. Badger and Nathan Ivey, Magistrates of the Special Court. Jos. Hayes was also elected County Commissioner, to attend to furnishing provisions to soldier's wives.

The office of County Trustee is not a very lucrative one. We learn that Mr. Hutchins has agreed to fill the office, and perform its duties, without pay or reward; and even volunteered to fill the office of County Commissioner, in the bargain; but some doubt being raised as to his elegibility to hold two offices at one time, his liberal offer was declined by the Justices.

We learn that the raiding party of Yankee cavalry, who were reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro, on the Weldon Railroad, have returned to Washington. We have as yet been unable to obtain any information as to the amount of damage done by them.

A letter from Calcutta to the London *Times*, says that not less than sixty thousand persons were drowned, or otherwise killed by the late terrible cycional storm which swept that country.

Lieut. J. Taylor Wood, C. S. N., has been promoted to the rank of Captain, for meritorious services.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.—We have received a pamphlet entitled a "Brief Review of the plans and operations of the Association for the relief of Maimed Soldiers," containing a list of officers, and a history of the Association—together, with a good deal of useful information and instructions to maimed soldiers. The President of the Association is Rev. C. R. Marshall, D. D., of Miss., Treasurer, H. McFarland, of Richmond, Va., Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Wm. A Carrington, Medical Director C. S. A., Richmond, Va.; Hon George Davis, of this State, is one of the Vice Presidents, and W. C Bee & Co., of Wilmington, N. C. is one of the Association's financial agents.

The object of the Association is to supply artificial limbs gratuitously to all officers, soldiers and seamen who have been maimed in the service of the Confederate States; and to furnish to them such mechanical compensation of other lost parts of the human body, as may be practicable.

The Association was formed over twelve months ago, and a constitution and officers elected for one year.

The constitution provides for the co-operation of all persons favorable to its object, and contemplated aid or countenance from Municipal, State, and Confederate Governments, yet it was designed to appeal principally to benevolent and patriotic Confederate citizens, to unite and present to each of those deprived of their limbs, an artificial limb not as an act of charity, but of esteem, respect and gratitude.

The subscription of $10 annually, constitutes a member; of $300, a life member, and of $1,000, an Honorary Director of the Association, R. M. S. All members are entitled to take part in the proceedings, and vote at the annual election of officers of the Association.

The total receipts during the last year amounted to $113,464; during the same time its expenditures were $122,958, deficit $9,494. Its present expenditures are for about seventy-five per month:

Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, has promised to pay the cost price of all limbs furnished by the Association to soldiers of North Carolina regiments, which sum, amounting to $7,105, when received, will reduce the deficit of the Association, to $2,389.

It is believed to be only necessary to name this subject to the wealthy and liberal, to secure sufficient donations to the Treasury of the Association to cover this deficit, provide funds for the present operations of the Association, and also enable them to contract with manufacturers in every State of the Confederacy. The difficulties of transportation and postal intercourse are such, that maimed men cannot, without great suffering and delay, come to Virginia to secure the benefit of the Association, and its officers earnestly desire to take steps to prevent this necessity.

Relying principally upon the contributions of individuals, by public notices in the papers, the Directors have called upon the clergy of the Confederacy, to use their influence for the objects of the Association, by encouraging the formation of Auxiliary Societies, by receiving collections from their congregations and benevolent individuals, and forwarding them to the nearest general agent, or to the Treasurer of the Association.

It is the intention of the Association to appoint State agents to solicit and collect funds, but as yet, only two have been appointed. North Carolina has no State agency, therefore all contributions or subscriptions should be sent by express to Wm. H. McFarland, Treasurer, Richmond, Va.

The Association furnishes at present only artificial legs to applicants, as the Directors have been unable to find persons who can manufacture suitable artificial arms.

Maimed soldiers, desiring to receive the benefits of the Association, can obtain all needful information by addressing the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, Dr. Wm. A. Carrington, Medical Director, C. S. A., at Richmond, Va.

CAPTURE OF A FAMOUS CONFEDERATE SCOUT.—We copy the following account of the capture of Sergeant Wm. M. Waterbury, 3rd North Carolina Cavalry, from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

Sergeant Wm. M. Waterbury, a famous Confederate scout, whose deeds of daring would form the staple of a romance, was severely wounded by a prisoner he had taken a few days ago. He had entered the enemy's lines, and, stumbling upon a detachment of Yankees, inquired the way to a Yankee regiment, to which he pretended to belong. He was placed in charge of one of the men, who escorted him towards the command, but while on the way he snatched his escort's rifle, and, leaveling it at his head, enjoined silence, and lead him captive into the woods. The two finally sat down to rest, and Waterbury, soon after, thinking his captive asleep, gave way to the influence himself, and the Yankee, discovering it, seized the rifle and shot him through the lungs. Waterbury, at last accounts, was at City Point, in an improving condition. He is a native of Fayetteville, N C., and a member of Barringer's brigade.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REPORT.—General Johnston's report of his campaign from Dalton to Atlanta was on Friday last made public by the Confederate Senate and ordered to be printed. The publication of this report will give a fresh impetus to the great Bragg, Johnston, Hood controversy which, for six months, has engrossed so much of the attention of the press and the country.

In connection with the enemy's advance into our State, the Sumter *Watchman* learns that immense quantities of corn fell into his hands, which had been hoarded and denied to the needy, and at last it fell into the hands of the Yankees. And a soldier informs us, that his regiment was for some time near a plantation whose owner refused even to sell any of his bacon to our troops, although he had a large quantity on hand, and not until the enemy advanced and our men became engaged, did he offer to sell. It was then too late, and no doubt the enemies of his country fell heir to his bacon. All this is humiliating, and should not be repeated. Those who have surplus provisions should share them with their less fortunate neighbors, for who knows how soon the whole of it may be swept away by the ruthless foe.—*Chas. Courier*,

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It is stated that Commander Raphael Semmes, of the Alabama, has been made a Rear Admiral, and will take command of the James River squadron, in place of Commodore Mitchell, now commanding.

War News.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charlotte *Bulletin*, of the 19th, contains the first definite account of the fall of Columbia, and the whereabouts of our forces, we have yet seen. It says:

Our latest advices from below place Sherman in possession of Columbia, and our army at Doko, about sixteen miles above on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. The contest for the possession of Columbia seems to have been a most obstinate one, and the result can only be attributed to sheer numerical superiority; the fighting, according to accounts, having been carried on within the very streets of the city. We are informed that all or nearly all the government property was safely removed, and that whatever was destroyed by our authorities, consisted of such materials as could be easily procured or replaced elsewhere.

The opinion seems to be prevalent that Sherman will immediately move upon the line of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R., in the direction of this place, that elated by his recent successes, he will not stop in his course until he can penetrate deeply into the thriving commercial interior of North Carolina. We cannot share this opinion of the situation.—First, because our army in Sherman's vicinity, released from operations upon the extended line, reaching from Charleston to Columbia, and thence to Augusta, can concentrate and effectually check his advance. Second, because with Columbia in his possession there is no necessity for a movement in the direction of Charlotte, the line of communication with the Southwest being thus severed.—Third, because if an advance into this State were absolutely necessary, the moral effect of a successful movement through the Northeastern portion of South Carolina, and thence upon Raleigh, the capital of the State, would be far greater, of more lasting benefit to the Yankee cause, and correspondingly injurious to ours. Last, because the Lincoln government cannot spare the troops from the present forces in the field, to garrison all the places they may expect to capture, and it is not wise military policy to leave an open country to a large opposing army in the immediate rear, and depend for subsistence upon the section to be invaded.

Whilst we cannot look facts squarely in the face and say that our affairs are in a very flourishing condition, there is at the same time no just cause for gloom and depression. The darker the hour the more necessary is it that we should be firm, vigilant and determined. The loss of a State is not the loss of the Confederacy. A bold front, a wise policy and a determined spirit will not fail to extricate us from present difficulties.

The following account of the fall of Columbia, we clip from the Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday last. By this account, it appears that Columbia was evacuated without a fight:

"Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. This intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, a hundred miles north of Columbia.—We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, though, as to this, we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of execution. It is impossible to say whither Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is, that he will go to Charleston and establish a base; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah, he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston: This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, North Carolina, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad; or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

FROM WILMINGTON.

We copy the following from the Wilmington *Journal* of the 18th:

Rumors were abroad this morning that Fort Anderson had fallen, or been evacuated yesterday evening. This is not so, for the enemy kept up their firing nearly all night, which would not have been the case had the Fort fallen into their hands.

It was reported here last night and this morning that the enemy had made sundry assaults upon Fort Anderson and been repulsed. We do not *know* that this is *not* so, but we do not know that it *is*. We rather incline to doubt it, as we do anything of which we have no definite or official information.

It is reported that the enemy has landed a force on the west side of the Cape Fear River, and attacked Fort Anderson with infantry. Possible.

We have heard guns, believed to be at Anderson, even while writing this article. The Fort is where it always was—on Brunswick Point, and the Confederate flag still floats over it. This is all we know, and our wish is to keep posted ourselves, and to keep our readers posted. Of course all sorts of reports will find their way into the country and accumulate as they go, but we warn our readers not to place any confidence in rumors, unless they can trace them to a reliable source. The newspapers are not perfect, but we think that, upon the whole, the dailies of this place will be found much more reliable than street rumor, or the tales of the "reliable gentleman."

If anything really reliable reaches us before going to press, of course we shall give it to our readers.

The Wilmington *North Carolinian*, of the 18th, contains the following:

The enemy yesterday afternoon was engaged in shelling Fort Anderson, with one of his monitors. The firing continued until late in the evening, and was, we understand, of a severe character. There is a rumor on the street this morning that Fort Anderson has fallen, but we regard the report as premature and purely sensational.

We understand, however, on authority that cannot be doubted, that the enemy's land forces had been strongly reinforced and that he has transferred his main force to the right bank of the river. We have reason to believe that he is now advancing in heavy force from the direction of Smithville. It would be well for our people to be prepared for the worst. We publish this much in order that our readers in town may have the benefit of the information. We regard reticence at this time, and in the peculiar circumstances of this place as highly criminal.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The "Express" of Friday says that the enemy have kept up, for the past two days and nights, a most terrible uproar of horn-blowing and drum-beating. His trains have been running too, and all external appearances would seem to indicate movements of unusual activity.

A deserter of far more than ordinary intelligence, and seeming respectability, who came into our lines Tuesday night, stated that Grant had sent to City Point since the Saturday night previous from the left, not less than eight thousand men. This deserter states that the impression in the army was, these men were going south—either to Newbern or to Sherman. As Grant vainly endeavored to reach the Boydton plank and the South-Side railroad in his last movement, we think it probable that he will now reinforce at some point further South, and endeavor to make that part of his programme a success beyond peradventure.

The enemy are deserting in large numbers, despite the extraordinary precautions of Grant to prevent it. The men were greatly encouraged at the recent prospect for peace, but that great desideratum being now considered more remote than ever, they have determined to rid themselves of "war's rude alarms" at any cost. The woods and swamps in rear of Grant's lines are said to be filled with deserters, while not a few come through the front and give themselves up.

For the Confederate:

IN THE TRENCHES, NEAR PETERSBURG VA., Febuary 6th, 1865.

At 11 a. m., to-day, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Gen. M. W. Ransom's North Carolina Brigade held a meeting, to pass resolutions expressive of their sentiments on the all absorbing question of our national affairs.

The meeting was organized by appointing Col. Lee M. McAfee, 49th N. C. Regiment chairman, and Adjutant R. Bruce Peebles, 35th N. C. Regiment secretary. Speeches of thrilling eloquence and stirring patriotism were delivered by Col. Lee M. McAfree, Maj. T. D. Love, Lt Col. G. G. Luke, Lieut. Thomas Roulac, Capt. Sterling H. Gee and others; after which the following resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That we deem this a suitable time to reiterate our inalterable determination never to lay down our arms until our enemies recognize us a free, sovereign, and independent nation.

Resolved, That in our opinion there is no cause for the despondency and gloom that seem to have seized hold upon our people at home. The national sky to which our ancestors had to look for hope was for several years darker and more gloomy than ours is to-day, and yet they did not falter in their determination to be free; and a just God crowned their efforts with a glorious reward. So it will be with us. We need but to put forth our whole strength and the day will soon come when we can return home with untarnished names to be welcomed by a free and a grateful people.

Resolved, That the memory of our fallen heroes whose bones lie bleaching on every battle-field, the shrieks and cries of our outraged sisters and daughters, the wrongs of our aged mothers and fathers, all forbid that we entertain any proposition which looks to the restoration of the old Union.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and its ultimate triumph.

Resolved, That we send greetings to our people at home, and assure them that though we have endured many privations and untold hardships, we are still willing to suffer more rather than resign to the detested Yankees, their honor and independence; and we earnestly invokes their aid in supporting the needy families of the soldiers in the field, and in returning to the army all skulkers and absentees without leave.

Resolved, That while we are battling and suffering for a cause that should be dear and sacred to every North Carolinian, we cannot help viewing with feelings of the deepest regret the conduct of a majority of our North Carolina Legislators in their wholesale appointment of Magistrates for the purpose apparently of keeping men out of the army.

Resolved, That we condemn the course of those sefish demagogical politicians in our State, who wish to promote their own interests by lusty appeals for "Peace," "Peace" when they know that there is no peace save with a compromise of our honor and our blood bought heritage of independence.

Resolved, That our faith in the ability, patriotism and statesmanship of our President Jefferson Davis, remains unshaken.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the skill and Generalship of our great and noble Lee, and while he is at the helm we have no fears that the ship will go down.

Resolved, That in Gov. Vance we place all trust and confidence, that his course in this war has been eminently wise, just, and patriotic.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE.—The resolutions recently passed by General Wise's brigade were presented to General Lee, enclosed in a letter from General Wise. The following is the Commander-in-Chief's reply:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF
"NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"Febuary 4th, 1865.

"*Brigadier General Henry A. Wise, commanding, &c.*:

"General: I have received the declaration of principles and rights made by your brigade, and return my thanks to yourself, your officers and men. The spirit evinced in this document is the true one. If our people will sustain the noble soldiers of the Confederacy, and evince the same resolution and fortitude under their trials which have characterized the army, I feel no apprehension about the issue of this contest. I do not see how we can, by any compromise or negotiation, abate aught of the rights claimed in this admirable declaration without a surrender of the liberties we derived from our ancestors.

"As long as our soldiers are animated by such sentiments, and supported by the country, I believe that our overthrow is beyond the power of the enemy.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. E. LEE, General."

The Banks of South Carolina have advanced one million of dollars in specie to purchase horses for the cavalry in that State.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously on yesterday afternoon and nearly all night and this forenoon. It is reported a land force also attacked our forces at Fort Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading still going on at one p. m.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—Northern papers of the 16th has been received.

The draft did not take place on the 15th.

A Washington telegram says preparation for the draft will be consummated as rapidly as possible. If volunteering is active it may be indefinitely postponed.

European dates 2d received. News unimportant.

Gold in New York 203.

For the Confederate,

FORT BRANCH, N, C., Feb. 18, 1865.

At a meeting of a Battalion of the 10th N. C. Troops, consisting of Companies B, G and H, stationed at Fort Branch, N., C., Private Henderson, Co. B, was called to the chair, and Private A M Haskitt and B R Franklin were requested to act as Secretaries. On motion, a committee of three from each Company, composed of the following men: Sergeants Wadesworth, Miller, and Private George Sparrow Co B; Sergt Mason, Walker and Private Howland Co G; and Sergt Buckman, Piver and Musician Wills, Co H, were appointed to draft resolutions. After a short recess, the committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our arrogant and supercilious enemy, flushed with recent victories, and encouraged by a few faint hearted public men of our own and other States who they vainly imagine express the sentiment of the people, or a large portion of them, have lately informally invited us to negotiate for a peace, and though their President added a new insult to those already given, by refusing to treat with us on any terms than traitors and rebels, and demanding entire submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, with the power granted to their Congress to legislate for us questions with which they have no concern, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we spurn with indignation and contempt the offer of Mr. Lincoln, to allow us to return to his government under rules prescribed by him; that we seceded from that government because it was unjust and oppresive; that our opinions and principles are unchanged; that we are fighting for the maintainance of our beloved Southern Confederacy, our rights, our liberty, our independence, and a complete and final separation from the United States.

Resolved, That we would be pleased indeed to have this unjust and cruel war brought to a close, and our labors crowned with peace and independence; but if this is denied us, we will continue to fight as long as an enemy oppose us, till we gain the desired end, or die in the glorious cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we, as a regiment, having long since enlisted for the war, and having passed through four years of privation and harpships, are proud to say that our feelings and principles remain unchanged. If it could be possible, we are even stronger in our determination to aid in the prosecution of this war to a successful issue than we were when we first took up arms in our defence, that every drop of Southern blood that is spilled by our hated foe only makes us the more determined; and believing our cause to be just, and that a just and merciful God overrules our destiny, and that we therefore must finally succeed, we earnestly entreat our friends, and all good patriots at home, in our Legislature, and in our Congress, to refrain from croaking, and to unite in giving us their support. But above all, we invoke the aid and blessing of Almighty God, without whose assistance, all human means will always fail

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, with the annexed resolutions, be sent to the Raleigh *Confederate* and Raleigh *Standard*, with the request they will publish the same, and that all other papers in the State do likewise.

BENJ. R. FRANKLIN, AARON M. HASKIT, } Secretaries.

MARRIED,

At Salem, N. C., on the evening of Febuary 16th 1865, by Bishop G. F. Bahuson, DR. J. F. SHAFFNER Surgeon P. A. C. S. to MISS CARRIE L. FRIES, eldest daughter of F. Fries, dec'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

On and after the 1st of March, the price of Gas will be $80,00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES, Lessees.

feb 21-dtm.

NOTICE.

On the 15th inst., a soldier placed his baggage temporarily in my care on the Railroad, between Greensboro' and Salisbury and never called for it. He can get it, by calling on me, describing the baggage and paying for this notice.

ANDREW McDONALD, Capt. and A. Q. M. Camp Stokes.

feb 21-d3t

WANTED,

By a young Lady (Refugee) a situation as teacher in a private family. She is thoroughly competent to teach the English Branches and Music. Address.

T. V. M. Confederate Office.

feb 18 dtf

STOLEN,

On the 16th inst., 4 miles west of Hillsboro' two Bay Horses, each blind in one eye; a Pony filly, dark Bay, mane roached. Also saddle and two Bear skins, two blind Halters. Supposed to be stolen by two white and one colored man.

A reward will be given, and charges paid for delivery of the above to the subscriber, at Hillsboro.

SAMUEL W. THOMPSON,

feb 20 d2t*

RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and Willian Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Shoals Iron Manufacturing Company.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

N. SLOUGH, Sheriff of Cabarrus county, N. C.

feb 1-w6m